

Middlebury Register.

MIDDLEBURY:
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1857.

The News from India.

The Arabia brings from India, as was expected, news of the fall of Delhi. It is purely a triumph of the Anglo-Indian army, for neither men, money nor munitions from below have been sent up to its aid. Opinions have differed as to the wisdom of having laid siege to a strongly fortified city of 140,000 while themselves struggling to avert annihilation. Success justifies the measure. Within dwell a nominal King, lined descendant of the Mohammedan Emperors of India, and still regarded by the Mohammedan clergy and soldiery as their lawful Emperor, though supported by British bayonets and British gold. The ancient capital was assaulted on the 14th of September, and no one doubts that it was carried on the 20th. But of three days only have we official reports, and the news of the rest, through the natives, is neither full nor reliable. The British loss is doubtless severe, some 50 officers and 500 men. No quarter was given to the rebel soldiers within, but women and children were spared, and indiscriminate plunder forbidden. The escape of the King and his sons in female apparel, if true may not be of importance. His reign is at an end, and he will have no successor.

In India England is fighting the battle of civilization against barbarism. Her government of India, though not perfect, and indeed in some instances nearly as bad as that of the city of New York, is better far than any that Asia can give to that wicked peninsula. We are deeply interested in the continuance and improvement of this Anglo-Saxon rule, and we will look a moment at the present condition of the contest. Entering the Hoogly, the western mouth of the Ganges, we ascend to Calcutta, which swarmed in September with troops recently arrived, diverted from their route to China, or sent from the Cape of Good Hope. Only distant reports of the rebellion meet us here. We learn however, that the open rebellion is limited to the Valley of the Ganges, north west of us—Bengal as they call it,—while in Bombay to the west every attempt at revolt has been put down on the spot. In Madras at the south, not a single one has been made. The native troops of the Punjab on the head waters of the Indus, and of Nepal, which lies east of Bengal at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, have saved the English supremacy in the revolted province.

The first stretch of railroad to the northwest brings us to Patna, the second to Benares, and the third to its terminus at Allahabad—all on the Ganges. Benares has been threatened and Allahabad destroyed. Up the right bank of the river we proceed towards bloody Cawpore. On the other side of the river is Oude, Oude, Ude or Ud, a recent acquisition of England, and now the only spot in India where British troops cannot march without fighting. In its capital, Lucknow, are shut up a body of troops, over whose fate all England trembles, and whose deliverance, if accomplished, will be the virtual close of the war. All that man can do for their deliverance is being done, and the London press speak hopefully of the result. For them Havelock fought his nine battles in nine days, and at last was obliged to fall back from the half way place to Cawpore, to await reinforcements. Outram joined him on the 19th of September, and a telegraphic despatch sent on board the steamer at Madras, said they were skirmishing on the other side of the Ganges. Of this "skirmish" we are prepared to hear a fearful account a fortnight hence. God have mercy on the besieged in Lucknow!

At Cawpore, we leave the Ganges and proceed up the Jamna, which here empties into it from the west. Far up is Agra, and beyond still are Delhi and Meerut where the rebellion commenced. It began as the hot season approached, the most favorable time of the year for its success. It is now past. Whether Lucknow is saved or lost, the rebellion must terminate before the troops last departed can reach the mouth of the Hoogly. On the whole the last mail was less favorable than the preceding. The fall of Delhi was delayed, large bodies of troops escaped from it, and the King also, it is feared. Bombay still gives anxiety; for more mutinies and disarmings occur. One body of troops from Oude had crossed the Ganges and were utterly destroyed by Gen. Outram: this is the only unexpected good news. But the next mail will show the moral effect of the fall of Delhi. It will bring also either the discomfiture of Havelock or the virtual end of the civil war. May England hereafter rule more carefully, turn her men out of office for renouncing hearth and home, and continue to govern till a better government for India becomes possible.

It is generally conceded that the democrats have elected their state ticket in Wisconsin, and that the republicans have a majority in both branches of the legislature.

The Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on Wednesday last. From the proceedings of the last week we do not glean much of very marked importance. The subject of appropriations for the re-building of the State House, occupied considerable time, and the sum was cut down to \$30,000. The Senate confirmed the appointment by His Excellency, the Governor, of the following persons, to constitute the Board of Education for the year ensuing: CALVIN PEASE, of Burlington, J. DONK BRADLEY, of Brattleboro, TIMO P. REDFIELD, of Montpelier. The Bill increasing the salaries of the Governor and treasurer was passed.

Resolution.—By Mr. Field, tendering the thanks of the Senate to the Hon. JAMES M. SLADE, for the gentlemanly and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer; unanimously adopted.

The President responded in the following language:

Sensors:—The unanimity that has marked the passage of the resolutions, offered by the honorable Senator from Rutland, [Mr. Field], embodying the thanks of the Senate to me as their presiding officer, lays me under obligations, that I find difficult to express. I am free to confess I entered upon the duties, as presiding officer, to this honorable body, with misgivings, and if I have succeeded in rendering my administration acceptable, it is attributable to your kindness and forbearance, and not to any talent or tact I possess.

Our intercourse for the last five weeks has been one of marked kindness, forbearance and courtesy. In the discharge of duties embraced in the trusts committed to our care, I am happy to say and believe, that every Senator, in the enactment of all laws for the government and prosperity of this Commonwealth, has aimed to preserve inviolate, the fundamental law of the State. Official position necessarily involves responsibility. In this position we have been placed, and these responsibilities we have assumed, in obedience to the request of the people; and our acts are to meet with their approval, or by them rejected, as unworthy the Representatives of high minded intelligent freemen. It was not to be expected that in the consideration and discussion of questions of vital importance, involving interests connected with the State and nation, that all should think alike. But it has been my pleasure to witness in the diversity of opinion, a steady determination on the part of Senators, to place on our statute book such laws, and such only, as should conduce to the welfare and happiness of the people.

I am happy to know, that no member of this body has so far forgotten his true dignity and character, as to suffer the Senator to degenerate into the mere politician and demagogue, thus losing sight of the great and ennobling principles of true government, as connected with the Statesman and Legislator.

Since we took our seats in this hall, one of our number whose prospects were bright and fair for a long and useful life, has been suddenly snatched by the ruthless hand of death, from scenes of an earthly nature, to enter upon an existence that knows no end. Those of us who know the Hon. Senator, can but bear testimony that the many worthy traits of character he possessed, one at least stood out prominent from the rest. HE WAS AN HONEST MAN.

Sensors, the hour of separation draws near. This Senate chamber, for weeks the place for thought, reflection, debate, and business, will soon be tenanted and silence reign supreme.

The seats now occupied by us, are in turn to be occupied by others, to deliberate upon and enact such laws as shall conduce to the happiness and welfare of the people of our beloved Commonwealth. We are about to return to our homes to engage in the busy scenes of domestic life; to enjoy those sweets and allurances that cluster so bright, and in rich profusion beneath the paternal roof. Deeply sensible that this is a world marked with change; that the brightness of today, may be overshadowed with clouds of sorrow on the morrow; assured as I am that there is an end of earthly pleasure and associations, and that we are all liable any moment to be cut down by the destroyer of our race; I trust we shall all set well our part upon the theatre of time, in every position private or public, and when through the storms and conflicts, that surround us here, we may ultimately together, feel the tranquility, joy and peace, that inspires the souls of the redeemed in Heaven.

The Legislature was in session five weeks, and although a great amount of legislation was proposed and many measures discussed at length, we think but few changes of importance were made.

We shall soon publish the public acts of the Legislature, when our readers will know what is law and what is not. We cannot omit this opportunity for noticing the marked improvement made in Walton's Daily Journal. The reporting this year has been done with an ability and fidelity worthy of commendation.

The condition of the commercial metropolis is, just now one of extreme interest. The city is really controlled by the baser sort. So predominating has become this element, that the democratic party is ruled by it, and the Mayor has "let himself" to it without reservation. Such are the extremes of misgovernment under which the city has suffered for years past, that good citizens will be compelled to ignore past party distinctions and combine against the Mayor and his crew, in the municipal election. There is at present a good prospect that a formidable demonstration of the kind will be made—that it will be successful there is much reason to doubt. That the administration of affairs in that city for two

years past has not been approved by the majority, and that the better part of the citizens we think is certain, and the remedy is in their own hands. If they prefer party supremacy a well administered government, they can make such a choice now, and suffer the consequences another year, when they will be forced to make a different choice. But we hope the discipline they have already received will prove sufficient.

—The "unemployed" of New York City for a few days last week made same imposing demonstrations in the streets, demanding "work or bread" and it was for a time feared that serious consequences might follow. Anticipations of the kind were entertained by the municipal authorities and those having in charge the government treasures. Some petty depredations were occasionally made, some hundreds met from time to time, with noisy demonstrations, excited by the languages of low city demagogues. At the present time it seems that those gatherings have had a fictitious importance. There seems to have been no concert of action and no defined object political or social and there appears to be no occasion to fear serious results.

That there is great destitution in New York, and will be for months to come is certain, but such a course as these rioters seem inclined to pursue can but aggregate their case. It is probably true, that while New York is the worst governed community upon earth, there is not another equal number of people who contribute as largely to benevolent purposes. It is believed that such provision for the necessities of the destitute have been and will be made, that none who will make their condition known need suffer.

On Tuesday night of last week, the Goshen Bank was entered and robbed of \$22,000.

There seems to be no longer any doubt, that Brigham Young intends to resist the entrance of the United States troops into Utah as we have authentic accounts of the capture, by the Mormons, of a supply train of seventy eight wagons. No lives were lost. This occurred 280 miles from Fort Laramie. Serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of other detachments, and especially of the heavy sutlers' train, containing half a million dollars' worth of supplies. The expedition seems to have been carried forward with no thought of any contingency of this kind, and there is reason to believe that Brigham intends to take advantage of the blunders of the administration. At the advanced stage of the season, retreat is impossible, and unless relief can be sent in season—which is hardly possible—there is reason to fear that between the belligerent Saints and their exposure to the inclemency of the season, the expedition will be used up.

Such a course as is indicated by the accounts above given, is the only politic course for Brigham, if he intends any resistance and would be perfectly consistent with the character of the man and with Mormon antecedents.

On this subject the Boston Journal says: The Mormon war would seem to have opened, and is likely to prove long, expensive, and perhaps bloody. Our government has but one course to pursue, and that is to subdue the fanatics who have defied its authority. In prosecuting this work with energy the administration will be sustained by the people without distinction of party.

FOREIGN.—By the arrival of the Arabia we have seven days later news from Europe. The Arabia brings \$1,000,000 in specie. The item of greatest interest is the fall of Delhi and its probable effect upon the English rule, of which we speak elsewhere.

The news of the suspension of specie payments was received as a favorable symptom; but the suspension of all orders from this country was being seriously felt in all the manufacturing parts of Europe. The King of Prussia continues in a low, if not a hopeless state, as to his complete recovery. The Prince, his brother, has assumed the regency.

From France we hear of the sudden death of Gen. Cavaignac, of disease of the heart.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Seminary Musical Soiree will take place at the Assembly Room of the Addison House, on Friday evening of this week—November 20th—at seven o'clock, the music commencing with the Overture in Zampa, arranged for two pianos, precisely at 7:12 o'clock. Though but a share of the pupils in music of the school are announced in the musical entertainment, it is believed a fair impression of the system of culture will be given, and especially of that richly classical style of music, in which exclusively the learner's taste is cultivated by Professor BOTT.

Mr. Bott is also assisted by amateurs, former members of the school whose aid is liberally given to advance its musical interests. Tickets at twenty five cents each, are for sale at the Bank Store, and at the office of the Addison House.

PASSING REMARK.—Every railroad town suffers more or less from night observations: Middlebury comes in for its share. The other evening, coming in from the north, a stranger was struck by the number of lights seen out as the cars approached the depot. "This must be quite a place," said he, as he hurried forward to get a peep. In the meantime the train had brought up between the passenger and freight buildings, neither much lighted, and our traveller looked either way with little satisfaction. "Nothing but real darkness," said he, as he settled back in his seat, with the sort of accent of dazed despair.

—Late news from Mexico, is interesting. The government has again organized from a general extreme of democracy under the new constitution to a dictatorship, by Gen. Comonfort. Thus the new constitution, the work of many months, and on which sanguine hopes were founded is after a month suspended. This is thought to be a matter of necessity, and goes far to prove the entire desolation in that unfortunate country of the elements of internal strength, and which may presage approaching dissolution, so various and irreconcilable are the sources of discord.

SENATOR FOOT.—An elegant lithograph Portrait of Senator Foot has been received for the College library, chastely framed, presenting a fine likeness, and in this a pleasant memorial of Mr. Foot as a pupil in early life of the College, its patron since, and by his well sustained career of public service, an honor to its master-roll of graduates. Senator Foot was born in Cornwall in 1803, graduated at Middlebury in 1826, became established as a lawyer in Rutland in 1831. He was for three sessions Speaker of the House of Representatives in Vermont, member of the House in Congress in 1843-7, and has now entered upon his second term as Senator in Congress from Vermont. He received the degree of LL. D. from the College at the late Commencement, and has for some years been annually elected President of the Society of Alumni.

ADDITION CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The winter quarter begins on Thursday of the present week. Those who are seeking for a good English and Classical school will find it here, under the care and instruction of Rev. Joseph Steele. See advertisement on last page.

—Coneha, the Governor General of Cuba, has recently taken hold of the work of suppressing the Slave Trade in earnest, and quite in contrast with his former course. Of the seventy vessels fitted out for the Coast it is believed hardly one can escape. It is reported, that among those recently captured is the Vesto, of Boston, with 600 negroes on board.

On the 8th inst. Mr. T. P. Wheeler shot himself with a rifle. It is not known whether it was done by design, or accident. On the morning of the 10th he was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

We clip the following from the Buffalo Express. The race occurred at the time of the State Fair. We suspect those Indians are distant relatives of the OLD BLACK HAWK.

THE GREAT FOOT RACE.—The day was propitious and a splendid run was made. In starting, there were five Indians among whom were Strong, Stetson, Smoke and Bennett, the latter new man on the course, proved himself a goner. Stetson the white man started, but the pace was too fast for him.

1st mile—time 5 minutes—Strong leading, Smith 3d, Bennett 4th.
2d mile—time 5:28—Strong still ahead, Smith 2d, Bennett 3d, Stetson a long way behind.
3d mile—time 5:33—Smith ahead, Bennett 2d. The others nowhere.
4th mile—time 5:45—Smith and Bennett side by side, and going it steep. The others far behind.
5th mile—time 5:50—position unchanged.
6th mile—time 5:45—Smith and Bennett ahead.
7th mile—time 5:41—neck and neck.
8th " " 5:51.
9th " " 5:51.

10th mile—Smith and Bennett had run the last six miles side by side without any perceptible advantage, but upon the home stretch of the 10th mile, Bennett showed his heels to Smith, leading him in by five rods, in 56.19, a time we do not remember to have been surpassed.

WALKER SAILED ON A NEW FILLIPS EXPLORATION.—The news from Walker yesterday was that he had been arrested for violation of the neutrality laws. The report, today, is that he appeared in court, was admitted to bail, for his appearance on the 17th, and in the afternoon, without even the decent form of secrecy, he embarked with 300 men on a new expedition. The steamer Fashion, with a portion of his men and large supplies of arms and ammunition, was searched by the United States Marshal, or more properly inspected to see that she was in good condition, and was then allowed to proceed. Such is the upshot of the President's talk about enforcing the neutrality laws. The next thing in the regular course is to send out a vessel of war for the surveillance of Walker when he is ready to run away again. The dispatch says:

New Orleans, Nov. 11.—Walker is off. He appeared in the District Court this morning, and gave bail to appear on the 17th. This thorough investigation, and over 300 men embarked on board the Fashion, Capt. Caughlin, with a portion

of his men, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition and provisions, got off at two o'clock this morning. She cleared for Mobile, and will intercept the mail boat outside, when the whole party will embark on the Fashion for Nicaragua. Capt. Patterson remains here. Gen. Huchingson is expected this week. The United States steamer Falcon, in the Mississippi river was captured.

—Omitted!—Nothing but the maintenance of the government would have enabled the expedition to run.—*Providence Journal.*

A letter from Washington, dated 10th inst. says: At an early hour this morning, Secretaries Cass, Floyd, and Attorney General Blair, held hurried consultation, and determined to telegraph the U. S. Marshal at New Orleans to send the revenue cutters in pursuit of Gen. Walker.

A great many railroads in this country are not acting upon this honest principle. They are dead and they will not grow it. With hardly a possibility of preserving themselves from a bankruptcy which will grow worse the longer it is postponed, they are still flourishing through mortgages and preferred stock and floating debt and construction bonds and corrupt time bonds and temporary accommodations, surviving by all possible means to transfer to some other nominal account the obligations which in some shape or other must still rest upon them, and to impose upon another class of creditors the responsibilities which there is no chance of their removing in any other way. Some of these financiers think that they have fixed upon the plan of borrowing money to pay debts, and others are vigorously at work at the same shabby operation, but we do not see in any of these operations the promise of permanent and substantial relief. It seems to us that it is only a waste of endeavor to attempt to sustain the roads that have utterly failed to pay the interest on their indebtedness and that owe as much as they are worth. It is merely postponing the inevitable hour and piling up a mass of bonds and notes and false securities of all kinds that they are only fog and the geyring of which will bewilder and embarrass the companies occupying the time and energy and credit that ought to be employed upon their working operations and legitimate business, and keeping the stockholders from a knowledge of their real position. It is altogether best that the roads of this kind should pass into the hands of men to whom they will be profitable investments, who will have no debts, permanent or floating, to look after, and who, having taken the property at a fair price, will set themselves to working it at a fair profit. Of course there are exceptions; and roads that have become embarrassed only in consequence of these times, which bring embarrassment to all kinds of business are not to be classed with those which were embarrassed in the best times and in the height of business. But as a general rule, it is altogether best that the railroad property of the country should stand no longer at its present, but at its fair value as an investment.

We regret the losses which are sustained by the enterprising men who have constructed their great work, so many of them as unproductive to the present, or as they have been profitable to the country, and if in any way by any management or temporizing they could be made to return the capital invested in them to those who contributed it, simple justice would demand that policy, with reference to other interests. But this cannot be done; the loss has been made, and the only question is, shall we look it in the face, or shall we ignore it; and cover it up and pretend that there is property where there is none, or shall we accept the facts just as they are and make the best of a bad matter.

Altogether too great a share of the responsibility for the present financial difficulties is charged upon the railroads. They have often been built in the absence of the public necessity, sanguine expectations of business have led to too great expenditures and to bad financing, and a good deal of ignorance and dishonesty have crept into their management; but the railroads, as a whole, have contributed to the general prosperity immensely beyond the losses that they have brought upon individuals. If the railroads that have ruined their projectors could be swept out of existence, and the losses paid back to the men who have suffered, the financial difficulties would be greater than they are now, and the recovery from them would be far slower.—*Providence R. I. Journal.*

REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF HEROISM.—The Rev. Mr. Scudder, of India, in a letter to the Christian Intelligencer, gives the following instance of heroism, called forth by the Indian matineers:

"Let Americans never be ashamed that Englishmen are there forefathers. England is a noble country. Her sons are heroes and her daughters heroines. This rebellion has brought out deeds that deserve to be associated with those valorous actions which we with throbbing pulses read in history. In one place, a lady and her husband fled in their carriage. He stood upright. She took the reins. She lashed the horses through a band of mutineers, while he, with cool aim, shot dead one who seized the horses' heads, another who climbed upon the carriage behind to cut him down. On they fled, till again they found themselves among foes, and a rope stretched across the road made further progress appear impossible. True to herself, she dashed the horses at full speed against the rope, and as they, bearing it down, stumbled, she by rein and whip, raised them, while her husband's weapons again freed them from those who succeeded in leaping upon them.—He was wounded, but both escaped with their lives. In another place a young lady, the daughter of an officer, shot seven mutineers before they killed her. A captain, pressed by his Sepoys, with his good sword slew 26 before he fell.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, late of the Boston Traveller, has resumed his old position in the office of the Springfield Republican.

PEOPLE OF MIDDLEBURY READ. FATHERS, MOTHERS, AND TEACHERS, read the FIRST THREE MONTHS of the year should use HERBES'S SINGULAR CURE. They remove impure humors, cleanse the blood, invigorate the system, and give the mind a new energy, and are of inestimable value in curing of drinking while being taken.

Read in large family bottles, Sugar coated for 25 cents. All the Druggists sell them.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—Mr. Ebenezer Robinson, of South Reading, Vt., died on Saturday last, Oct. 31. He was 92 years of age, was a soldier of the Revolution, and during that war was for some time held as a prisoner by the British.

ADVERTISING.—Full times are perhaps the very best for advertising. What is the best is going on, they get and assist others in quelling the day, and assist with the newspaper, as a full position, being on the top of the market, and others are striking at a goal. Advertisers liberally and you will hardly smelt the hard times.

REBUILDING.—The great gap opened in the business portion of Brattleboro by the late fire is measurably filled, so far as building is concerned. Premises will now soon be ready for most of those who were thus summarily thrown out of business, and if the times are favorable the hum of industry will again resound in its accustomed places.—*Phenix.*

SINGULAR FREAK OF A SOMNAMBULIST.—Early on Wednesday morning a young man named Parker, residing at Poughkeepsie, got out of his bed, dressed, and went to the depot, got on board a freight train, and rode as far as Dobb's Ferry before he was conscious of where he was. The conductor, seeing a person in the baggage car, inquired for his ticket, but received no answer. Upon shaking him, Parker awoke, and was astonished to find himself where he was. As a further proof, it was found that in dressing he had put both socks on one foot. The distance from Poughkeepsie to Dobb's Ferry is about fifty-five miles.

—It was recently reported that three thousand persons were starving in Stearns county, Minnesota. The citizens of St. Paul, with commendable charity, at once raised eight hundred sacks of wheat, and sent it on for the relief of the sufferers. Whereupon the people of Stearns county, who were taken by surprise by the donation, held a meeting, expressed their heartfelt thanks for the intended kindness, informed their friends that they were not suffering as reported, but had an abundance of the necessities of life, and sent back the wheat.

—The ship Howaldt, captain Balch from Boston, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, hemp and tallow, was struck by lightning on the 3d inst, at 8 A. M., in latitude 42:50 North, longitude 61:42 West, being about one hundred miles from Sable Island. The cargo was set on fire and the ship totally consumed. The captain and crew were rescued at 11 o'clock the same night by the ship Guttenburg, Captain Myers, and brought to Boston.

—It is said that Ten Broeck won \$500,000 at the New Market race, at which Prioresse was successful. The odds against her were 100 to 1, and consequently her owner had to risk but \$5000 in order to win this large sum.

THE LIQUOR LAW ENFORCED.—It is some month or more since some two hundred of the inhabitants of the town of Haverhill formed a committee of vigilance to suppress the liquor traffic in that town. They at once notified the owners of all buildings where liquors were sold, the Agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, as well as the Express Company, that any violation of the Liquor Law by them, either by transporting into the town or allowing their property to be occupied for the sale of liquors, would be immediately prosecuted to the extent of the law. The result was, we are informed, that all liquor stores (except the Town Agency) were at once closed up, and have not been reopened, and the sales under the law, by the Town Agent, have much increased.—*Boston Journal.*

OMO.—The political oscillations of the Buckeye State are certainly remarkable. Thus in 1838 it was Democratic by a large majority, in '40 it was Whig by 25,000, in '42 heavily Democratic in '44 the Whigs again took the reins, but were displaced in '46 by the Democrats, who again went under in '48 but rose again in '50 and staid up till '54, when they were terribly swamped. But a reaction set in the very next year, although Chase was saved by the plurality system. Last year at the Presidential election the vote stood: Fremont, 187,107; Buchanan, 170,874; Fillmore, 28,126; thus showing the Republicans to be in a minority of 115,033. Now, the American vote having fallen to some 10,000, Gov. Chase is re-elected by about 2000. We think that the Republicans of that State ought to be, on the whole, about as well satisfied as any other party.—*Boston Journal.*

SPECIAL NOTICES. Holloway's Pills are the only reliable remedy for the sexual disabilities and disorders of females. In cases where the functions peculiar to the organization of the sex have been suppressed, or in any way disordered, the mild and conservative action of the Pills will speedily restore their regularity. The terrible diseases which result from a neglect of these derangements are well known to all physicians; and it is of the utmost importance that the means of their prevention should be within the reach of the whole sex. The subject is one upon which it is impossible to enlarge in the columns of a newspaper, but it would argue little care for the sufferings of the feeble portion of the human race to pass it over in silence.

Borden's new patent Horse and Mule Shoe is creating a tremendous sensation among farmers and blacksmiths. It is for sale by Blodgett, Brown & Co., 80 and 82 Pearl St. Boston.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Read the following notice from Caleb Parker, Esq., of Concord, N. H., a man of honor and esteemed by all who know him.

—I have no disposition to make any more comparisons, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and incessant vomiting, as flatulency, constipation, severe attacks of diarrhea accompanied with water-brash of the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfit for business. I applied to several physicians from whom I obtained only temporary relief, I concluded with the advice of friends, but without the least faith in their efficacy, to try the Oxygenated Bitters, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of water-brash after taking the first portion. My weight has increased some thirty five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the Oxygenated Bitters the best tonic extant. I have recommended them to several, who have invariably found great benefit from their use. Yours respectfully,

CALB PARKER, SEYM. W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston Proprietors. Sold by druggists every where.

PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR.—In all ages and among almost all tribes of men, a beautiful head of hair has been, and still is, regarded as the fairest ornament of the fairer sex of mankind. The patriarchal dames and damsels of ancient and modern Rome bestowed their attention upon the hair which has added the crowning beauty to the chief allurements of the sculptor, and the painter, and no lady, and indeed no gentleman of modern times is unattentive of this exquisite shield and lovely ornament of the face. To maintain beauty it is the finishing touch; to manhood it is the symbol and warrant of strength and nobility, to day as in the days of the patriarchs, indeed, such it always has been and always will be.

But unable as we are to withstand the ill-effects of time and life, it often happens that through disease and misfortune we become gray in early life, and had before we reach the full grace of womanhood, or the full maturity of manhood. Then it is that however much we may venerate the gray locks and reverence the wisdom of old heads among the honored remnants of the generation of three score and ten, we know that our gray hairs are no more venerable than the youthful locks of manhood. Then it is that the reverse of both, and impose upon us many social and sanitary disadvantages and discomforts.

Then it is that the man who can recover his locks of the misfortune, and restore the deep locks to their original color and growth becomes a real friend and benefactor, by the force of this single exhibition of his genius and skill. And much as we are opposed to empiricism, and empiric as we are, we are not disposed to the pretensions of every one proposing to accomplish such a miraculous work, until we have seen the triumph of his undertaking; we nevertheless esteem it a pleasure, resting upon our abundant knowledge of the merits to recommend Professor Wood's Hair Restorative as the best article of the kind with which we are acquainted, and one which has done, under our own observation, all that it claims; and it claims every thing implicit in its name. This article is short, will restore gray hair to its original color, and add to its growth and beauty wherever any blight or disease has checked that growth, or marred that beauty. This has been proved in our own family, and in a few weeks, and in numerous other cases related to us, without the knowledge of the proprietor. We have only to add that this most valuable article is for sale by the proprietor, at No. 312 Broadway.—*New York News.* Sold by all respectable Druggists.

Dr. Hahnemann's Highly Concentrated Extract BUCHU. is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is the best and most active preparation which can be made for the cure of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Rheumatism, &c. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Hahnemann's Genuine Preparation."

"BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS."—A CONFIDENTIAL.—A person pretending to have been partner with W. P. FETTERIDGE in the above article is palming off a spurious preparation on the public. All are counterfeiters unless the name FETTERIDGE & Co. is written on the side and W. P. FETTERIDGE & Co. printed on the front of the label. The genuine article is for sale by all respectable Druggists, who grow down counterfeiters and impostors.

Where a person pretends to be the proprietor, Contraband can be detected by using the "Balm of a thousand Flowers." What body of gentlemen would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the Balm of a thousand Flowers would render it sweet.

Dr. JORDON can be consulted at Brandon, daily, on and after Friday, June 19th, except the last Saturday in each month, at which times he will be in Rochester, Vt., prepared to receive and treat patients.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL PATENT. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those pains and disorders which arise from the female constitution being subject. It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time, they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back, Fatigue, and slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, or any other thing hurtful to the constitution. Full directions accompany each package. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, J. B. MURPHY, (Late I. C. Ballou & Co.) Rochester, N. Y. N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return of mail. For sale by W. P. Russell, Middlebury.

Strayed or stolen. FROM the pasture of the subscriber about the 25th of Oct. last, a two years old Mare, white with a dark bay color, and a high mane and heavy tail. Any information respecting said colt will be thankfully received, and a suitable reward given to those furnishing such information. J. L. S. B. U. Middlebury, Nov. 18, 1857.

SCHOOL BOOKS.